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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.
VOL. XVII.—NO. 20.

THE LIBERATOR.

SOUTHERN MONEY.

Mr. Garrison:
I was surprised and sorry to see the remarks of
Henry C. Wright, on the slaveholders' contribu-
tion to the Irish relief fund. It seems to me, he
was a false issue, and that his scruples are un-
reasonable. His argument, if fairly carried out,
would reduce him to the absurdity of never receiv-
ing money from any man, until by a thorough in-
vestigation of his character, he had ascertained that
he was a perfect Christian. Either friend Wright
is a most stupid man, or his argument is unsound;
and the point of difference which he has overlooked,
in comparing this with the case of the Free Church
contributions, as he seems to have done, is, that
the receiving of the latter involved a tacit re-
cognition of slaveholders as Christians, while the
former only involves the acknowledgment, that un-
godly and unchristian men may sometimes be moved
to do a benevolent act. When they are so moved,
and act by all means be encouraged. I would take
money from Satan himself to carry on a good cause
with, provided, I continued free as before
and in full health. I would take money from slave-
holders, if I could get it, to prosecute the anti-
slavery war with—would not your friend Wright?
The British Committee have certainly shown their
profound bias, by accepting slaveholders' money,
and rejecting that from the theatre; but their error
was not in receiving the former, but in refusing the
latter.

Friend Wright's argument, doubtless, is, that by
using the proceeds of slave labor, we indirectly
encourage its employment. But there is another
view of the question. By using the proceeds of
slave labor for such a purpose, do we not encourage
the benevolent and humane feelings of the slave-
holders? I would that they might use more of their
money for such purposes. It seems to me, that, after
a twelve-month of such actions, they would be much
more open to conviction on the subject of their own
acts, than before. If this argument is far-fetched,
it is not more so than the other, and it certainly
seems to me to have more weight.

STATE OF THE CAUSE IN MAINE.
WINNAB, Cumberland Co. (Me.) 4th mo. 19th, 1847.

FAIRBANKS GARRISON:
In these degenerate days, it seems to me that all
should be free ready and willing to cast their vote
into the treasury of truth, when they have learned
where the treasury is. Acting from these views, I
have concluded to say a word in relation to the pro-
slavery condition of my native State. We are great-
ly in the dark about true anti-slavery action. The
Liberty Party, it is true, are quite strong. They
hold up to us the glorious anti-slavery cause, in con-
nection with the sacred ("Constitution, bidding us
embrace both at once; thus exhibiting a remarkable
example of improvement upon those old fashioned
days, when Jesus Christ taught in person on earth;
when it was considered impossible, even by the Sa-
viour himself, for man to "serve God and Mammon."
Business is changed, and this is an age of improve-
ment.

The few here, who know anything of "Garrison-
ism," are appalled by its "sweeping de-
clamations." But the worst feature presented is the
almost universal apathy of all classes upon the sub-
ject of slavery. I had rather hear the cry of infidelity
or treason, than to hear no cry at all; for I think
men decline loudly against the abolition movement,
they are beginning to feel the efficacy of its principles.

We want light. We need to be aroused to a sense
of our real situation—to be acquainted with our re-
sponsibility for this Mexican war. None appear to
be aware that they have anything to do with man-
aging the women and children of Monterey and Vera
Cruz. Some consider that it is responsible for the
shameful daily practice in a sister republic, by
America, although she sustains a government which
reads its mottoes to do the horrid deed!

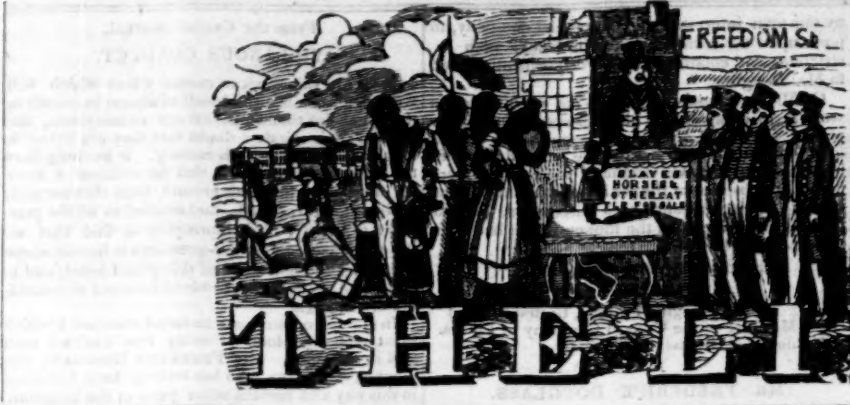
There is a mist of superstitious awe, that has ever
developed the Constitution of these United States,
which must be dissipated. The people of Maine
have never dared to examine the articles of confeder-
ation, as the production of fallible men. Are there
not good men and true in the Old Bay State, that
will venture to help us strip off the veil of sacred-
ness from the Constitution, and let it be beheld in
its true, horrid deformity, by all who have eyes
to see and hearts to feel? To teach them
that by sustaining the government, they are making
themselves pillars of the accursed system of elateli-
ng and inhuman human beings, and also making
themselves directly responsible for this war for the
extension and perpetuation of this same system? I
wish to hear the cry of "fanaticism" raised more uni-
formly in this State. I shall then think men are
waking from their insensibility. I would always
pled guilty to the charge of "ultrism," "fanaticism,"
&c., for when we are as radical as righteousness,
as ultra as truth, as fanatical as justice and right,
we shall be radical, ultra and fanatical enough, and
not all then.

What, it is asked, has our support of the govern-
ment to do with slavery? It seems to me perfectly
plain, that, in reality, our government is identical
with slavery; that our rulers, acting in obedience to
the dictates of the slave power, have destroyed the
last spark of the little freedom which our fathers left
us; that, though but the ghost of liberty remains in
our land; yet I believe this spectre glares on her
murders from the walls of the capital, echoes re-
troubling from every hill-side, is present at their festi-
val carousals; and the language of Macbeth is not
now available for them, "Thou canst not say I did it—
never shake thy gory locks at me!"—For, like the
ghost of Banquo, it will not vanish at their bidding.

Men may cry traitor, and then let them look at
their own hands to see if they are not blood-stained.
Let them consider, whether the traitor, he who
sings his country tottering on the brink of a mar-
tial oppression and iniquity—each succeeding
whirl of whose waters threatens to merge it in ir-
reparable ruin—would seek to save it were it so
late, or he who lends his aid to the scores of de-
vils, who are constantly urging it downward into
the vortex of destruction.

J. W. C.

A New Species of Happiness.—A letter writer from
Vera Cruz says: "The shells from our mortars,
bursting in every direction, scattered death and de-
struction within the city, and it is fair to presume
that the round shot from our batteries had an equally
happy effect."



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

FREE LABORERS AND CHATTEL SLAVES.
Worcester, May 4, 1847.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I have been so much interested and instructed,
for a few weeks past, in reading the communications
of Mr. West, that I can hardly refrain from ex-
pressing my gratification, through your valuable journal,
with your permission. This is an age of improve-
ment. The mechanic, moralist, and man of science,
are making wonderful discoveries in this age. Old
things are passing away, and all things becoming
new. Among others, of recent origin, it has been
discovered that the slave is far better conditioned
than his free neighbor! Friend West, and his co-
adjutors, (we have one of the same sort in this
place,) have taken us all back. They have discovered
that the abolitionists, (yourself at their head,) have
for fifteen or twenty years been expending their
money and their lives, and subjecting them-
selves to the obloquy of a pro-slavery community,
to do that which is only to make the condition of
the down-trodden slave worse, instead of better!

What a pity it is, that so large a class of men and
women, whose hearts are glowing with the spirit of
love and good-will towards their fellow creatures,
should sacrifice so much for their welfare, and, after
all, do them a great injury, and make their condition
worse than before! For this is the opinion of
these wiseacres, who have discovered that to liber-
ate the slave, is to put him in a worse condition.
What infuriated beings those twenty thousand run-
away slaves are, who, through the influence of abo-
litionists, and their own inherent desire for freedom,
have sacrificed the blessings of slavery; yes, their
whips and chains, their conubinage, their bread and
butter, kind masters, and all—and, following the
course of the rivers, directing their course towards
the North star, have found their way to the cold and
inhospitable regions of Victoria's dominions, where,
according to W's ideas of things, they will be com-
pelled to sell themselves, as best they can, to pro-
cure their own bread, (and eat it too), to build their
own houses, pay their shoemakers and tailor, and pro-
vide for all their wants—enjoy their own families,
and finally perish amid the horrors of famine,
pestilence, and prostitution; instead of having a
master to tell them when they may sleep, when they
shall wake—to give them bread when they are hun-
gry—yea, and make them "fat to the market";
and sell the men, when they may have wives, and
the women, when they may have children's bed!

All these blessings are sacrificed by the poor delu-
sion of creatures. What a blessing it must be to belong
to a master, who will take the trouble of selling them,
and they not have to sell themselves!—The
liberated slave is dead! He is a dead slave, but a
live man. What tears of commiseration ought we
to shed for the 800,000 slaves, who were all at
once liberated by the fiat of British Law, in the
West Indies! Must not the spirits of those British
philanthropists, (Wilberforce and Clarkson) who la-
bored so long and faithfully to liberate the poor
slaves, years over their wretched condition? Ac-
cording to testimony of undoubted correctness,
those liberated slaves have to take care of themselves.
They are revelling amidst all the horrors of
civil liberty! They have to sell themselves as best
they may, build their houses, and provide for their
own household. They have to educate their chil-
dren, and perform all the duties of civil society, and
have no master to do it for them. Some of them
have to do the duties of civil magistrates and leg-
islators—others are teachers of youth—&c. &c. How
the wisdom of William West will shine in future
ages, with an effulgence which will eclipse the glo-
ry of abolitionists both sides of the Atlantic, and be
a wonder to future generations! As I have had the
privilege of beholding the beauties of slavery with
my own eyes, I intend, at some future time, to state
some facts, that will illustrate the wisdom of the
new lights of the present generation, that will help
immortalize their doctrines in future history.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.
REPORT OF MR. KEYES ON THE MEXI-
CAN WAR.

In an age when peace prevails over a larger sur-
face of the globe than has ever before, and when
its benign presence, our country finds itself in-
volved in war. The general harmony is broken by
our discord with a neighbor and sister republic.
Enormous appropriations of money are diverted
from purposes of usefulness and beneficence. Life,
with a refined Christian civilization daily regards
with reverent awe, is squandered in bloody death
on the field of battle. Many are sinking under
the privations and hardships of the camp, and the
pernicious influence of an unaccustomed climate,
have laid their unoffending bones far away from
their homes. Families are made desolate. Wives,
mothers, daughters and sisters, are now mourning
husbands, sons, fathers and brothers, whose faces
they shall never again behold—whose dying agonies
were relieved by no voice of kindness, no solace of
prayer. The spirit of war, so adverse to the inter-
ests of republicanism and the spirit of the Gospel, now
predominates in the councils of our country, sum-
moning all its energies to the contest.

It becomes important, then, to inquire into the
nature of the contest, and the duties of citizens in
regard to it. Is this an unchristian war? Is it a
war of blood and carnage? Is it a just cause?
Is it a cause which can challenge the benediction
of good men and patriots, and the countenance
and succor of Heaven? If it be not, how can the
mighty will be reconciled, and its continuance and
recurrence be prevented?

Origin and Cause of the War.

To answer these inquiries, it will be proper, in
the first place, to consider the origin and cause of
the war. History and official documents have al-
ready placed these in a clear light. They are to
be found in two important acts of our government,
both of which were in flagrant violation of the
constitution of the United States. The first is the
annexation of the foreign State of Texas, and its
incorporation into our Union, by joint resolutions
of Congress. This may be called the remote cause.
The immediate cause was the order from Presi-
dent Taylor, bearing date January 13th, 1846, to Gen-
eral Taylor, to break up his camp at Corpus Christi,
the extreme western point of the territory actually
possessed by Texas, and march upon the Rio
Grande. This, which was in itself an act of war,
took place during the session of Congress, but
without its knowledge or direction. Let us en-
deavor to comprehend the character and conse-
quences of these acts.

The Annexation of Texas.

The history of the annexation of Texas cannot
be fully understood, without reverting to the early
settlement of that province by citizens of the United
States. Mexico, on achieving her indepen-

dence of the Spanish crown, by a general ordi-
nance, worthy of imitation by all Christian nations,
had decreed the abolition of human slavery with-
in her dominions, embracing the Province of Texas.
She had declared expressly, "that no person
thereafter should be born a slave, or introduced,
as such, into the Mexican States; and that all slaves
should be liberated, and receive wages, and be
subject to no punishment, but on trial and judg-
ment by the magistrate." At this period, citizens
of the United States had already begun to remove
into Texas, hardly separated, as it was, by the river
Sabine, from the slaveholding States of Louisiana,
Mississippi, and Alabama. The extension of
the idea was early promulgated, that this exten-
sive province ought to become a part of the United
States. Its annexation was distinctly agitated in
the Southern and Western States in 1829; and
it was urged on the ground of the strength and
extension it would give to the "Slave Power," and
the fresh market it would open for the sale of
slaves.

The suggestion of this idea had an important
effect. A current of emigration soon followed
from the United States. Slaveholders crossed the
Sabine, with their slaves, in defiance of the Mexi-
can ordinance of freedom. Restless spirits, dis-
contented at home, or feeling the restraint of the
narrow confines of our country, joined them;
while their number was swollen by the steady
and lawless of all parts of the land, who carried to
Texas the love of license which had rendered a
region of justice no longer a pleasant home to
them. To such spirits, rebellion was natural.

It soon broke forth. At this period, the whole
population, including women and children, did not
amount to twenty thousand; and, among these,
most of the older and wealthier inhabitants still
favored peace. A Declaration of Independence, a
fierce initiation of that of our fathers, was put
forth, not by persons acting in a Congress, or in a
representative character, but by about ninety indi-
viduals—all, except two, from the United States—
acting for themselves, and recommending a similar
course to their fellow-citizens. In a just cause,
the spectacle of this handful of adventurers, boldly
challenging the power of Mexico, would excite our
sympathy, perhaps our admiration. But successful
rapacity, which seized broad and fertile lands,
while it opened new markets for slaves, excited no
sympathy but that of abhorrence.

The work of these adventurers, and the insurrec-
tion which they kindled, was not singly, but in
numbers, even in armed squadrons. Our news-
papers excited the lust of territorial robbery in the
public mind. Expeditions were openly equipped
within our own borders. Advertisements for vol-
unteers summoned the adventurous, as to patriotic
laborers. Military companies, with officers and
soldiers, were sent to Texas, to the aid of the
Texan Republic. During all this period, the United
States were at peace with Mexico. A proclamation
from our government, forbidding these hostile prepa-
rations within our borders, is undeniable evidence
of their existence, while truth compels us to record
its impotence in upholding the sacred duties of
neutrality between Mexico and the United States.
The Texan Republic was an army of American
citizens. Of the six or eight hundred who won
the battle of San Jacinto, scattering the Mexican
forces and capturing their general, not more than
fifty were citizens of Texas, having grievances of
their own to redress on that field.

This victory was followed by the recognition of
the independence of Texas by the United States;
while the new State took its place among the na-
tions of the earth. Its Mexican rulers were suc-
ceeded, not by people nurtured on the soil, but by
citizens of our country. As, in the story of Baron
Munchausen, the bear devoured the horse between
the very shafts of the carriage, until he found him-
self in its place, driving the vehicle, so did the
Texan Republic, under the influence of the Texan
adventurers from our country, with an un-
precedented rapacity, eat themselves into the pos-
session of this rich province of Mexico.

Certainly our sister republic might feel aggrieved
by this conduct. It might justly charge our citi-
zens with disgraceful robbery, while, in seeking
the extension of slavery, they repudiated the great
truths of American freedom. Meanwhile, Texas
slept on her arms, constantly expecting new efforts
from Mexico to regain her former power. The
two combatants regarded each other as enemies.
Mexico still asserted her right to the territory
wrested from her, and refused to acknowledge its
independence. Texas turned for favor and succor
to England. The government of the United States,
leaving it might pass under the influence of the
power, made overtures for its annexation to our
country. This was finally accomplished by joint
resolutions of Congress, in defiance of the constitu-
tion, and in gross insensibility to the sacred obli-
gations of duty with justice, imposed alike by
treaty and by the law of nations. The annexation
of Texas, therefore, was an act of aggression, an
act offensive to his country, and, demanding his
passport, returned home.

Objects of Annexation.

To appreciate fully the character of this act, it
will be proper to consider briefly the objects con-
templated by it, or, in other words, the reasons
which induced it. These are placed beyond ques-
tion by authentic public documents, and the con-
fessions of a leading statesman in open debate.
It is not to be disguised, that there were some con-
siderations, of less importance, which operated on
certain minds; but the grand impelling motive was
the desire to extend the institution of slavery, and
to strengthen the political combination and power
which it might pass under the influence of the
place, England was supposed to be exerting her
influence to induce Texas to abolish slavery. This
excited the alarm of the government of the United
States. Mr. Secretary Upshur, by a letter, dated
August 8th, 1843, addressed to Mr. Murphy, our
charge at Texas, says, "The establishment, in the
west of our slaveholding States, of an indepen-
dent government, forbidding the existence of
slavery, and by a people born, for the most part,
among us, reared up in our habits, and speaking
our language, cannot fail to produce the most un-
happy effects upon both parties. Few calamities
could befall this country more to be deplored, than
the establishment of a predominant British influ-
ence, and the abolition of domestic slavery in Texas." By
his letter to Mr. Murphy, dated January 16, 1844,
he says: "If Texas should refuse to come into our
Union, measures will be instantly taken to fill her
territory with emigrants from Europe." The first
measure of the new emigrants, as soon as they
shall have sufficient strength, will be to destroy
the grand domestic institution, upon which so much
of the prosperity of our frontier country depends.
I will add, that, if Texas should not be attached
to the United States, she cannot maintain that institu-
tion ten years, and probably not half that time.

Similar views were expressed, with his accus-
tomed frankness, by Mr. Calhoun, when Secretary
of State. In quoting these at length, as they
appear in his different communications to Mr.
Green and Mr. Pakenham, it will be sufficient to
present the following passage from his letter to the
latter, bearing date April 27th, 1844: "The treaty
of annexation was made necessary, in order to pre-
serve domestic institutions, placed under the guaran-
ty of their respective constitutions, and deemed es-
sential to their safety and prosperity." And re-
cently, on the floor of the Senate at Washington,
he has avowed the same motive, adding that he

"Nothing is more true or more extensively
known," said Mr. Van Buren, in 1844, "than that
Texas was created from Mexico, and her indepen-
dence established, through the instrumentality of
citizens of the United States."



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

thought there was danger that the institution of
slavery might be abolished in Texas, and that he
had seized the golden moment for the purpose of
giving it perpetuity.

Consequences of Annexation.

Such was the character of this act, and the ob-
ject proposed by it. A republic, whose animating
principle is freedom, here appears as the pander
of slavery. But the act of annexation did not pass
in silence. It was earnestly and eloquently op-
posed, in its different stages, on the express ground
that it would extend slavery, and entail upon the
country a war with Mexico. And these direful
consequences are now upon us. The flag of the
American Union waves over a new state, whose
unfortunate slaves look to it in vain for the protec-
tion which is implied in the Declaration of Inde-
pendence. And war now rages between the United
States and Mexico. One of the senators of
Texas, Mr. Houston, who owes his seat in the na-
tional councils to this unconstitutional act, now de-
clares that the present war with Mexico is but a
continuation of the Texan war, and that, when we
took Texas, we took the war, as by inheritance.
Such have been the consequences of this act.

(To be continued.)

FREDERICK DOUGLASS—THE CAMBRIA
—SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS—
POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

Below, we give the scathing and spirited com-
ments of the English press on the denial to FREDERICK
DOUGLASS of his just rights and privileges on
board of the British steamer Cambria, on her recent
voyage from Liverpool to Boston.

From the London Times.

CASE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

THE TITANIC complained of in a letter signed
"FREDERICK DOUGLASS," which appeared in our
paper of Tuesday, ought not to be allowed to pass
in this country without some public expression of
disapprobation and disgust at a proceeding wholly
repugnant to our English notions of justice and
humanity. A highly respectable gentleman of
color, after visiting England, being about to return
to America, had taken and paid for a berth in the
steam-ship Cambria, when, on going on board with
his luggage, he is informed that the accommo-
dation, he had purchased for himself, has been al-
located to another passenger. On seeking for an
explanation of this piece of manifest dishonesty,
he is told to take a sum of money, and proceed to
another ship, to perform the condition on which it
has been received, the aggrieved person was told
that if he wished to go by the ship, he must take
his meals alone, forego mixing with the company
in the saloon, and relinquish to another the berth
he had paid to secure. The plain fact of the mat-
ter appears to be, that Mr. Douglass, being a man
of color, was not allowed to go out on an equal
footing with the rest of the passengers on board
the Cambria. It signifies very little to us how con-
temptible the Americans may make themselves by
the prejudices they act upon in their own country,
and it concerns, perhaps, none but themselves, that
they should present the anomaly of a nation talk-
ing largely of equality and liberty, while practis-
ing the grossest inequality and oppression. We do
not draw out of the meanest and most sense-
less distinctions that it is possible to conceive. The
shame is theirs alone of giving the lie to their own
boasted theory of freedom, both in action and
opinion, by the habitual exercise of the most de-
spotic restraint over the former, in the case of the
colored population, and the subjugation of the lat-
ter in their own case, to a most odious and
unjust system of caste. We are not, however, un-
willing to acknowledge the fact, that the British
public have not had the opportunity afforded
them of throwing their verdict into that particu-
lar shape, in which it would be most effectual for
the moral instruction and reformation of the rep-
udiators. If we may possibly be the case, for
aught we know, Mr. Douglass's compulsory ac-
quiescence in the arrangement, which he has made
with his convenience, was so guarded as not to fore-
close his legal claims on the company, we trust
that he will do England and English law the justice
of testing the value of our "legal remedies" for il-
legally broken contracts.

From the London Inquirer.

PREJUDICE OF COLOR.

WE copy elsewhere, a letter from Frederick
Douglass to the Times, detailing the particulars of
the insult to which he has been subjected on board
the Cambria, in which he has proceeded to the
United States. We also copy the article of the
Times on the subject, which forcibly expresses
what we believe to be the general feeling of En-
glishmen. Whoever the parties may be who have
in this instance truckled to American prejudice,
we are sure they will be pursued by public indig-
nation; and we hope there will be abundant means
found of manifesting this feeling. If there is on
board the Cambria one passenger of right feeling
and spirit, he will protest against the annulment
of the contract, and the regulation of a race whose
claims to equal consideration he so well illustrates,
to that of all the remaining company, and will
choose to take his meals with Mr. Douglass. We
hope it will be made abundantly clear to the Brit-
ish interests engaged in this line of steamers, that
the British people require an attention to their feel-
ings, and sense of right, in the regulation of the
conduct of their ships, and that they are not to be
most absurd of prejudices, and that this is a con-
dition essential to British patronage. A numerous
body in all parts of England, who have had the
opportunity of knowing him, are not only ready
to recognize Frederick Douglass as an equal, but
greatly admire, esteem, and love him; and they
are utterly offended at the insolence of those
who could dare to treat a gentleman, in every re-
spect entitled to attention, as he has been treated.
We expect that, in some form, much more will be
heard of this matter.

We cannot but feel sorry that Mr. Douglass at all
submitted to the conditions imposed; great as
might have been the inconvenience of delay, we
think it was due to himself, and to the cause he is
so well serving, that he should have remained to
demand redress. It is, however, true, that this
most offensive exhibition of a fearful feeling which
is equally discreditable to the reason and moral
sentiment of those who indulge in it, may do great
good, by the general condemnation it will draw
upon itself here, and by the weapon it put into Mr.
Douglass's hands, at the moment of his return to
the country where his exertions can we trust be
most useful.

An event of this kind imperatively calls on all
right-feeling Americans to come forward and show
their disapprobation of such disgraceful conduct;
and those unwelcome to assume an hostile
attitude towards their countrymen has made
forth anything in the shape of a contradiction, de-
fence or explanation of the disgraceful charge lat-
ly brought against them, by a gentleman who had
the ill fortune to confide in their punctual perform-
ance of an express contract. As the company, how-
ever, are silent under Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS's
accusation we have nothing left for it, but to con-
clude that the gentleman's account of the transac-
tion alluded to is true to the letter, and that a com-
mercial company, largely dependant on British
capital and confidence, and actually patronized by
the British Government, have been deliberately
guilty of a particularly disgusting act of meanness
and bad faith.

The history of this shameful piece of "repudia-
tion" is too fresh in the public memory to need re-
capitulation; and its moral features are too obvious
to call for any other comment than the simple ex-
pression of intense and unminged disgust. This
Anglo-American packet company, for the sake of
appropriating as base and vile a prejudice as ever
disgraced any community, ancient or modern,
Christian or heathen, have impudently looked at
Liverpool the contract they signed in London. They
have dared to attempt to import into England the
infamous transatlantic doctrine, that commercial
faith need not be kept with persons of a particular
race and lineage, that the commonest rights and de-

All men are born free and equal—with cer-
tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among
which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
Three millions of the American people are in
chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and
bought and sold as marketable commodities.
Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave
parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently
added to the slave population of Christian, (1) Repub-
lican, (2) Democratic, (3) America every year.
Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.
Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers
are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in
the same sordid category, as kidnappers and men-
stealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as-
sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.
The existing Constitution of the United States is
a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell!
NO UNION WITH SLAVERHOODERS!

J. BROWN VERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 854.

holders from their company? They would have
some color of reason in so doing—but who would
expect an American proprietor to indulge them?
What! are we to catch the contagion of a loath-
some example, and submit tamely, in deference to
overweening presumption, to the obtrusion of an
alien and detestable code of regulations on board
our own passenger boats?

On Tuesday evening last night, as our readers
would learn from our last number, a farewell tea-
party was given, at the London Tavern, in hon-
or of Frederick Douglass, the well known and
much admired self-emancipated slave. The com-
pany was both numerous and highly respectable—
representing all parties, creeds, and classes. The
occasion, although a peculiar one, offered no ex-
ception to the cordial manner in which Frederick
Douglass has been uniformly received throughout
the country. Everywhere he has been warmly
welcomed—everywhere treated with the respect
due to his talents and his energy—nowhere re-
proached or avoided, on account of the color of
his skin.

Scarcely had his hand ceased to feel the grasp
of English brotherhood bidding him farewell, and
praying God-speed to his mission, when Frederick
Douglass was destined, even before he had quitted
our shores, to taste the bitterness of that hatred
which is treasured up for him, by his own country-
men. He had paid his passage-money by the Cam-
bria, and had been assured, on inquiry, that such
payment would entitle him to all the advantages to
which an Englishman, under similar circumstances,
would have been entitled. Arrived at Liverpool, he
proceeded to his ship, and was there informed
that he could not be allowed to proceed on his
voyage, unless he consented to eat his meals alone.
Necessity obliged him to submit—and then, on
board an English boat, a few American passengers,
we suppose, are allowed to fling insult in the face
of the whole British community.

If we allow this, the fault will be our own. If
by protest, remonstrance, and, if need be, action,
we do not convince the proprietors of Cunard's
line of steamers, that Englishmen have blood in
their veins as well as Americans, we shall be open
to blame. Surely, if these gentlemen are open to
conviction by no arguments but the pecuniary,
there is spirit left enough to secure the repeal of
this most offensive regulation.

We must resist this impudently-attempted trans-
plantation to our own soil of practices which we
abominate. We owe it to ourselves, and to our
colored brethren, and we owe it to our principles,
to brand with reprobation, loud and universal,
the stooping of British commerce to such unutter-
able meanness. Whatever may be tolerated in
America, we do hope that the manly feeling of this
country will frown down any disposition to intro-
duce prejudice against color into English company,
whether ashore or abroad.

From the London Atlas.

BLACK FACES AND WHITE MONEY.

There are so many good points in the American
character, that we deeply deplore the existence of
those prejudices and weaknesses which go so far
to neutralise their virtues. The sight of a great
work, marred by some lamentable inconsistency, is
always a painful one. America is not without
generosity—is not without an enthusiasm of sym-
pathy and toleration, which in themselves are truly
admirable qualities. Even now, she is giving
largely to feed the starving masses in our fami-
nished islands; and many a great movement of
philanthropy in this country has received an impu-
lus from the coadjutary of our brethren on the
other side of the Atlantic. But American humani-
ty is of a peculiar character. The "manly feel-
ing" which it cannot extend, it is essentially
exclusive. The Americans are very tolerant—
very generous—very sympathetic—very humane;
they would be the most tolerant, the most gener-
ous, the most sympathetic, the most humane people
in the world—if there were no blacks.

But even in these days, accented as they have
been, condemned as they have been—shown as they
have been in a glass most visibly, with all the
distortions and grimaces of the most contemptible,
the most paltry prejudice and narrow-mindedness—
their liberality cannot go out beyond the regions
of the white world. Their sensibilities are still
affected by the contact of a man of color. They
do not judge men by the hue of their souls—the
complexion of their minds—but by the outer ap-
pearance of the body. It is not the mind, it is the
skin that makes the man. The "mask of night"
on the face of a Bacon or a Napoleon would shrink
him at once to the dimensions of a picaninny.
Let him do what he might, he would still be a
black, not fit to herd with the most insignificant
whites on board the London and Liverpool steam-
ship.

A gentleman of color, named Frederick Doug-
lass, has, as all readers of the public journals are
aware, been for some time a resident in England.
He is a man of great energy of character—con-
siderable ability—much natural eloquence—and al-
together not a bad specimen of the true nobility of
nature. He is black, and he was once a slave—
but he has received him with courtesy, and has
treated him with respect. He dwelt some time
amongst us, in his appearance at several public
meetings, did some service in the anti-slavery
cause, and having fulfilled the objects of his mis-
sion, betook himself to returning to the United
States. Accordingly, he took his passage in the
Cambria—paid for it—proceeded to Liverpool—
and there he was met by a gentleman, who was
then told that, being a black, he must not
occupy the berth he had purchased, nor enter the
saloon, nor mix with the other passengers, nor eat
his meals in company; but must consider himself
throughout the voyage an unapproachable Pariah!
Mark this; the people had taken his name. Mr.
Frederick Douglass's bank notes were not black,
they took his luggage on board the steamer; he
was a friend and a brother. The English stamp, in all
other things, is accepted as the genuine stamp in
America. They borrow our actors—our singers—
our dancers—steal our books—imitate our pictures.
England is everything to them—the flat of England
makes American reputations. But England can-
not turn a black man white. Not even Bucking-
ham Palace, with an endorsement from the Tru-
ries, could render Mr. Frederick Douglass a fit in-
mate for the saloon of an American passenger-
vessel. He can characterize—he has abilities which
they may, there can be nothing white about him—
but his bank notes.

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